Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraphs starting on page 12, line 1 through line 24 with the following:

Recombinases are enzymes which cleave DNA at specific recombination target sequences and then ligate it to the cleaved DNA of a second site. This reaction results in the precise recombination between two recombination target sequences. Such systems differ in complexity, varying in requirements for additional factors and in size of the DNA sites involved. For site-specific recombinases, such as FLP recombinase from yeast, the recombinase itself is in itself sufficient to catalyze recombination between specific target sites of 35-bp. FLP Recombinase Target (FRT) sites are comprised of 13-bp inverted repeat sequences (symmetry elements) flanking an 8-bp core region; these symmetry elements are where the recombinase binds. The recombinase target site core region is not involved in binding but is involved in crossing-over of the DNA sequences; the recombinase enzyme introduces single, staggered cuts near the ends of the core sequence. The asymmetry of the core gives directionality to the target sites, which can therefore align productively in only one orientation. For FLP, the minimal 35-bp FRT site is flanked by a third symmetry element; the "wild-type" site is therefore 48-bp. Scheme 1 shows the sequence, **(SEQ ID NO: 9)** the complementary strand **(SEQ ID NO: 10)** and structure of the FLP target site.

FLP binding site [13-bp symmetry element] FLP binding site [13-bp symmetry element] FLP binding site [13-bp symmetry element]

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GAAGTTCCTATACTTTCTAGAGAATAGGAACTTCGGAATAGGAACTTC
CTTCAAGGATATGAAAGAGAGATTATCCTTGAAGCCTTATCCTTGAAG

Scheme 1. Sequence and structure of FLP recombination target site.